# Differentiation 

Young W Lim

May 31, 2024

Copyright (c) 2024 Young W. Lim.
Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts.

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons "Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported" license.

Based on
Introduction to Matrix Algebra, Autar Kaw
https://ma.mathforcollege.com

## Outline

(1) Background on Differentiation

- Tangent and Secant Lines


## Outline

(1) Background on Differentiation

- Tangent and Secant Lines


## Secant Lines

- Let $\mathrm{P}(a, f(a))$ and $\mathrm{Q}(a+h, f(a+h))$
be two points on the curve
- the secant line is the straight line drawn through P and Q .
- the slope of the secant line

$$
\begin{aligned}
m_{\text {secant }} & =\frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{(a+h)-a} \\
& =\frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{h}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Tangent Lines

- As Q moves closer and closer to $\mathrm{P}, h \rightarrow 0$ the secant line becomes the tangent line
- the slope of the tangent line

$$
\begin{aligned}
m_{\text {tangent }} & =\lim _{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{(a+h)-a} \\
& =\lim _{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{h}
\end{aligned}
$$

